Joseph Carlin, Jr. died on December 30, 1809, after being sick for seven days. He was buried on January 2, 1810. Bobby Carlin (Plaquemmine, Louisiana) has a piece of his marble gravestone and the gate latch of the wrought iron fence surrounding the gravesite. Most of the marble which was imported from Italy has been vandalized and stolen through the years. Joseph Jr. and Francois are both buried across Bayou Teche from the present day Plantation Arlington in the town of Franklin,

Louisiana. It is located in a cluster of Live Oak trees in a sugar cane field owned by the Sterling Sugar Corporation. Louisiana Governor Mike Foster's family owns the Sterling Sugar Corporation. Franklin was called "Carlin's Settlement" before it became the town of Franklin. Joseph Carlin's home was the Post Office of that era. Franklin received its first Post Office in 1817. There used to be a historical marker when you entered Franklin from the Garden City side labeled FRANKLIN, originally "Carlin's Settlement" settled by an Anglo-Saxon family. At one time Joseph owned all of downtown New Iberia. Joseph is, of course, of Italian lineage and not Anglo-Saxon, but because he was born on the Italy/France border, he was called Anglo/Saxon.

Franklin, Louisiana

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Coordinates: 29°47′30″N 91°30′30″W

Not to be confused with Franklin Parish, Louisiana.

Franklin is a small city in and the parish seat of St. Mary Parish, Louisiana, United States.[2] The population was 7,660 at the 2010 census.[3] The city is located on Bayou Teche, southeast of the cities of Lafayette, 47 miles (76 km) and New Iberia, 28 miles (45 km), and 22 miles (35 km) northwest of Morgan City. It is part of the Morgan City Micropolitan Statistical Area and the larger Lafayette-Acadiana combined statistical area.

Franklin, Louisiana
City
City of Franklin
Historic lampposts lining Franklin's Main Street
Location of Franklin in St. Mary Parish, Louisiana.

History [edit]

Franklin, named for Benjamin Franklin, was founded in 1808 as the "Carlin's Settlement" by French-born pioneer Joseph Carlin and his family. It became the parish seat in 1811 and the town was incorporated in 1820.[4] Though early settlers included French, Acadian, German, Danish and Irish, the town's culture and architecture is heavily influenced by the unusually large numbers of English that chose to settle there after the Louisiana Purchase in 1803.[5]

Numerous large sugar plantations arose in the area, and with the development of steam-boating, Franklin became an interior sugar port.[5] With the later advent of the railroad, it became a sawmill town.[5]

Franklin's First United Methodist Church was established in 1806, making it the first Protestant church established in the state of Louisiana.

Sugar plantations [edit]

Surry Mayor Bennie Savedge and Steven Holloway, master of Jefferson Lodge No. 65, prepare to remove the cornerstone.

The town of Surry's former fire station on Church Street contains a cornerstone engraved with the words "Jefferson Lodge No. 65, A.F. and A.M., 1801-1945" and the square-and-compass symbol of the Freemasons, a worldwide and centuries-old society of men whose ranks once included George Washington, Benjamin Franklin and other founding fathers of the United States.

George Washington becomes a Master Mason | August 4, 1753 | HISTORY

HISTORY.com Editors

1–2 minutes

There is no central Masonic authority, and Freemasons are governed locally by the order's many customs and rites. Members trace the origins of Masonry back to the erecting of King Solomon's Temple in biblical times and are expected to believe in the "Supreme Being," follow specific religious rites, and maintain a vow of secrecy concerning the order's ceremonies. The Masons of the 18th century adhered to liberal democratic principles that included religious toleration, loyalty to local government, and the importance of charity. From its inception, Freemasonry encountered considerable opposition from organized religion, especially from the Roman Catholic Church.

Which Members Of The Royal Family Are Freemasons

Many members of the British royal family are Freemasons. They have a long history with this group. Freemasonry teaches moral lessons and has secret rituals.

The Duke of Kent, Prince Edward, is the Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of England. His brother, Prince Michael of Kent, is Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Mark Master Masons. He also is Provincial Grand Master of Middlesex.

Prince Philip, the Duke of Edinburgh, joined the Navy Lodge No. 2612. But he didn't often take part in Masonic activities. The *Windsor family's masonic connections* show their *elite membership* in this old group.

Related post – The Masonic Bible – Here Are At Least 10 Surprising Facts The Haters Don't Know

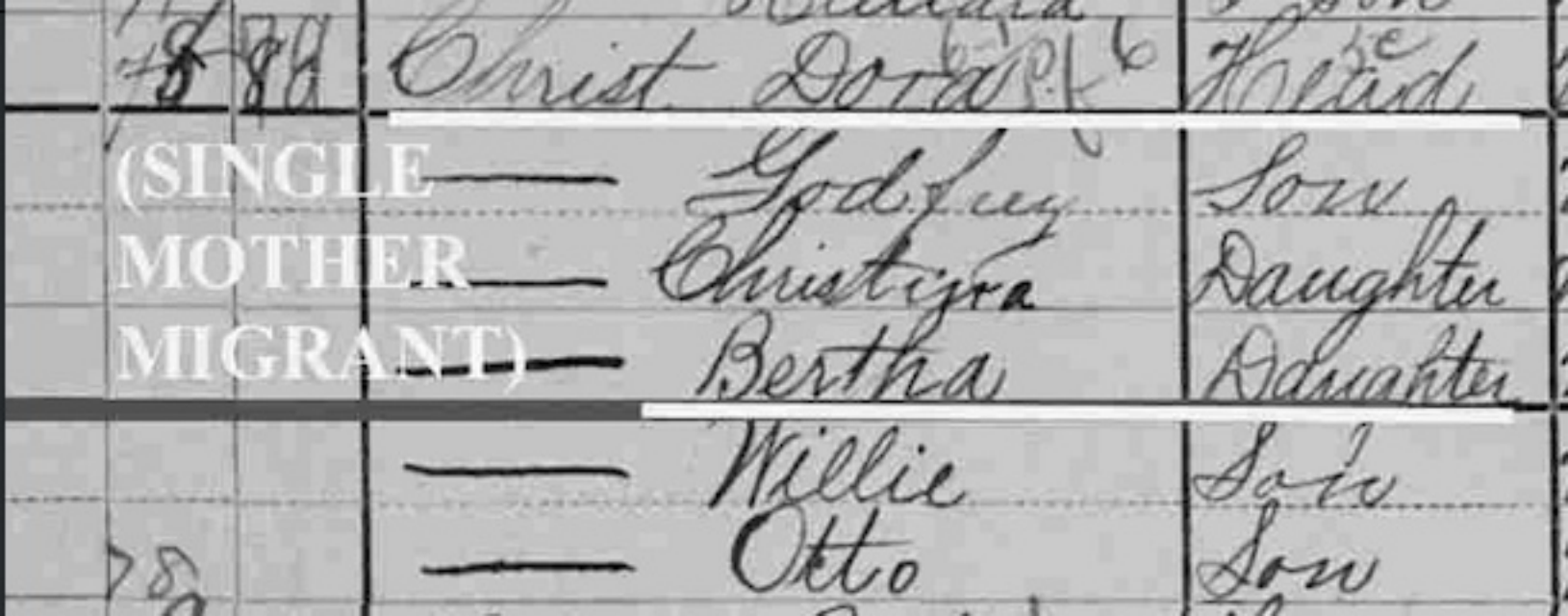
Freemasonry has been in the British royal family since the 18th century. Kings like George IV and Edward VII were involved. This tradition shows the *windsor family's masonic connections* and their *elite membership*.

Historic Royal Freemasons: From George IV to George VI

The British monarchy has a deep connection with Freemasonry. Many monarchs, like *King George IV*, *Edward VII*, and *King George VI*, were part of it.

King George IV's Masonic Leadership

George IV joined Freemasonry on February 6, 1787. He was the Grand Master of the Premier Grand Lodge of England from 1790 to 1813. He played a big role in linking the monarchy with Masonic traditions.


(SINGLE
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Baldwin II, king of Jerusalem

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This is the **Master Profile** for Baldwin II, king of Jerusalem.

Shortest blood relationship

Baldwin II, king of Jerusalem is your 25th great grandfather.

You → Carol Wheelwright (your mother) → Virginia Carlin (her mother) → Noel Carlin (her father) → Louis Theodore Carlin (his father) → Carmelite Carlin (his mother) →
Jean Baptiste-Marcellin Verret (her father) → Marie- Madeleine Verret (his mother) → Joseph Bugeauld (Bujold) (her father) → Joseph Bujold (his father) →
Isabelle Elisabeth Melanson (his mother) → Marguerite Melanson (her mother) → 1st Baron de Pobomcoup Philippe Muis (her father) → Béatrice Coligny d'Entremont (his mother)
→ Gaspard II de Coligny, comte de Coligny (her father) → Louise Marie de Montmorency (his mother) → Guillaume, baron de Montmorency (her father) →
Jean II, baron de Montmorency (his father) → Jacques, baron de Montmorency (his father) → Charles I, seigneur de Montmorency (his father) →
Jean, baron de Montmorency (his father) → Admiral, Mathieu IV, baron de Montmorency (his father) → Jeanne de Brienne (his mother) → Philippa de Champagne (her mother)
→ Isabella I of Anjou, queen of Jerusalem & Cyprus (her mother) → Amalric of Anjou, king of Jerusalem (her father) →
Mélisende d'Édesse, Reine de Jerusalem (his mother) → Baldwin II, king of Jerusalem (her father)

Consistency Check | Show short path | Share this path

You might be connected in other ways.

Show Me

Baldwin MP

French: Baudouin, Dutch: Boudewijn, Latin: Balduinus

Gender:	Male
Birth:	1060 Bourg Rethel, Bourg Fidèle, Ardennes, Grand Est, France
Death:	August 21, 1131 (70-71) Jerusalem, Israel
Place of Burial:	Church of the Holy Sepulcher, Jerusalem
Immediate Family:	Son of Hugues I, count of Rethel and Mélisende de Montlhéry Husband of Malfia of Melitene, queen of Jerusalem

0 Matches

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Types of Cultural Appropriation

- **Exploitation:** Taking cultural elements without permission, compensation, or understanding, often for profit.
- **Dominance:** A dominant culture adopting elements of a subordinate culture that was previously forced to assimilate.
- **Costumes and Caricature:** Using sacred or traditional clothing (e.g., Native American headdresses) as costumes.
- **Misappropriation of Traditions:** Using religious symbols, such as tattoos or rituals, without respecting their sacred significance. Verywell Mind +3

History and Context

- **Colonial Roots:** Historically, dominant cultures have forced assimilation while simultaneously adopting, and often misrepresenting, aspects of the colonized culture.
- **Power Imbalance:** Appropriation thrives in scenarios where a dominant group adopts elements from a minority group without consequence, while the source group faces discrimination for the same elements. Britannica +3